

German Army Reported Crushed by Russians in Poland

AMERICAS MAY UNITE TO EXCLUDE WARSHIPS

It Is Proposed to Deny Vessels of Belligerent Nations Access to Ports on This Side.

MEASURE OF PRESERVATION

United States Asked to Co-Operate in Move to Safeguard and Restore Trade of Pan-American Countries Disturbed by Conflict in Europe.

WASHINGTON, November 26.—The United States government has been asked by the principal South American nations to co-operate with them in negotiations with European belligerents to bring about the exclusion of all belligerent warships from the waters of the two Americas and safeguard the trade of Pan-American countries with each other.

Argentina, Chile, Peru and Uruguay have laid their suggestions before the Washington government, while the Brazilian government is considering taking a similar step. Virtually all belligerent warships from American waters, the fact that European belligerents have been circulating by some of the principal nations, resulting in a series of diplomatic conferences in Washington and the capitals of South America, which are now in progress.

While the proposals are different in character and scope they all seek the same end—the restoration of the trade between North and South America, paralyzed by the European war. The movement has also for its object the removal of possible cases of serious friction between the countries of this hemisphere and the European belligerents on questions of neutrality.

ALREADY HAVE HAD SERIOUS DIFFICULTIES

Already Chile, Ecuador and Colombia have had serious difficulties with the belligerents over the use of wireless and the closing of foreign waters to their commerce in the Atlantic and Pacific is growing obnoxious to South American countries.

None of the nations which have made suggestions is committed to any particular plan, but all seek co-operation by the United States. The impetus that will make any plans effective, it is recognized, rests with President Wilson.

The various plans thus far formally communicated to the United States are as follows:

One—The establishment of neutral zones on the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, within which the belligerents shall be asked to agree not to engage in hostilities.

Two—The convocation of a general conference of diplomatic representatives and commercial delegates of all American countries with powers to vote on steps which can be taken to protect and restore Pan-American trade.

Three—The appointment by the Pan-American Union of a commission to recommend steps that would remove dangers to Pan-American trade.

OBITUARY

Mrs. Sarah Elizabeth Holt.
Mrs. Sarah Elizabeth Holt, wife of Mr. Holt, died at her home, 201 East Seventh Street, yesterday afternoon at 12:45 o'clock. She had been in poor health for some time. Mrs. Holt was a member of the Methodist church, and her funeral services will be held at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. Interment will be made in Maury Cemetery.

Martin H. Holt.
[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
GREENSBORO, N. C., November 26.—Martin H. Holt, one of the prominent residents of Oak Ridge Institute, died this afternoon at his home at Oak Ridge at the age of 61 years. Mr. Holt had been in poor health for some time. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. J. E. Holt, and two sons—Henry A. Holt and Linwood T. Holt. His funeral services will be held at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. Interment will be made in the Oak Ridge Chapel.

Calvin Chenuit.
[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
NORFOLK, N. C., November 26.—Calvin Chenuit, who was in his eightieth year, died last night at the Home for the Aged, 1015 E. 10th St. His death came within a month of that of his wife. He was a member of the Catholic Church. Mr. Chenuit is survived by two children—Calvin Chenuit, Jr., and Miss Mary F. Chenuit, of this city, and by one brother—Marcellus Chenuit, of Madison Heights.

N. W. Rand.
[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
RALEIGH, N. C., November 26.—N. W. Rand, a prominent merchant, died of acute indigestion this afternoon. He was sixty-two years old, and had been in poor health for some time. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. T. B. Crowder, of twenty-seven years. He leaves a wife and five children. The funeral will be held from the residence to-morrow afternoon.

Mrs. Mary W. Gooch.
[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
STAUNTON, VA., November 26.—Mrs. Mary W. Gooch is dead, aged seventy-one years. She is survived by two sons—G. G. Gooch, Jr., of Staunton, and Watson F. Gooch, of Staunton. She was the widow of Captain Garrett G. Gooch.

DEATHS
HOLT.—Died, at her late residence, 201 East Seventh Street, south Richmond, November 26, 1914, at 12:45 P. M. Mrs. SARAH ELIZABETH HOLT, aged sixty-one years.
Funeral from Decatur Street M. E. Church SATURDAY, November 28, 1914, at 2 P. M. Interment in Maury Cemetery.
TINSLEY.—Died, last night, 11 P. M. N. C. TINSLEY, aged sixty-eight years.
Funeral from the residence of his daughter, Mrs. W. R. Tinsley, 25 North Boulevard, FRIDAY, 5 P. M. Interment in Maury Cemetery.
NOBLE.—MRS. OLIVIA E. NOBLE, wife of W. M. Noble, died in the home of her daughter, Mrs. P. E. Saunders, 16 North Linden Street, last night at 10:15 o'clock. She had been ill more than twelve months. She is survived by her husband, four daughters—Mrs. F. W. Saunders, Mrs. J. E. Gooch, Mrs. A. E. Noble, and Mrs. M. H. Noble, and by two sons—J. M. and H. E. Noble, and one brother—J. E. Noble.
Funeral service in home SATURDAY at 3 P. M. Interment in Hollywood.

hitherto exercised by the belligerents of coaling in neutral ports, or the issuance of a sufficient quantity of coal to enable a belligerent vessel to reach the nearest port of another country.

Already some of the powers of Europe have been sounded on the proposition, and it is understood that Brazil is ready to deny her warships entry to Central and South American ports to coal if the United States approves the proposal and other belligerents agree.

ATTITUDE OF ENGLAND GIVES ENCOURAGEMENT

While many diplomats believe restriction of coaling privileges alone would not be effective in keeping belligerent warships from American waters, the fact that England is taking favor on measures that would assist the South American countries in preserving their neutrality and restoring trade has been a source of much encouragement to diplomatists here.

The entire movement is as yet in a formative state, and depends largely for its progress on the attitude of the United States toward it. Those in a position to know the preliminary opinions expressed by high officials of the American government in early stages of the negotiations learned that the United States was particularly anxious to take no step which might impair its influence with any of the belligerents in the eventual settlement of the European war. South American diplomats, realizing this, have sought to find some common ground on which to act, so that tangible and practical results will be obtained without embarrassing the neutrals in their relations with the belligerents.

The position of the South American countries, as viewed by the United States here, is one of earnest, serious effort to assert their rights as neutrals. Their trade has suffered, and they feel that the innocent victims of a conflict which they could not have prevented. With the very economic life of the South American nations threatened by the rupture of trade connections with Europe, the Latin countries are looking to the United States for capital to promote domestic enterprises, and they believe the development of their industries by foreign investment will not come until Pan-American trade has been given protection.

The idea that neutral zones may be established within which ships of all nations may move unmolested is an extension of the original principle of international law, but it is not as simple as the territorial limit of a nation. This distance was agreed on because it was the range of guns in use when the principle was established.

Since then the range of guns has extended to more than twenty miles, and the wireless has introduced a new means of controversy over breaches of neutrality. The countries which favor the establishment of a neutral zone argue that an extension of territorial waters to 100 or even 200 miles from the coast is an inherent right of a sovereign nation.

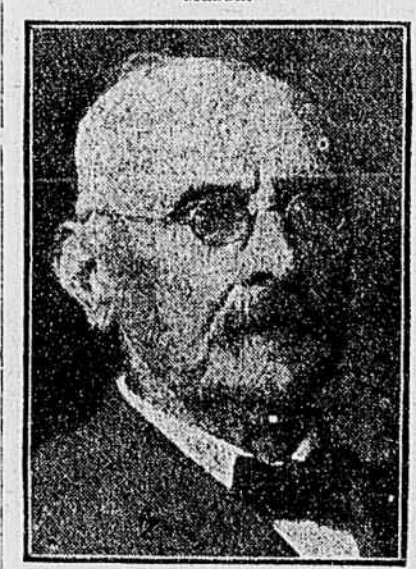
DENIAL OF COAL WOULD HARDLY BE ADEQUATE

The proposal to deny coal to warships, some South American diplomats think, would hardly be adequate, as much more difficulty is being experienced in preventing merchant ships from coaling men-of-war at sea. The idea, also, of giving a warship only enough coal to reach a port of the nearest foreign country would not seriously affect the ability of the belligerents to reach their vessels. Already Colombia, which was not signatory to the Hague convention, has ordered that, instead of giving a vessel enough coal to reach the nearest home port, supplies be sold to enable them to make only the port of an adjacent country. This, however, has resulted from the desire of Colombia to restrict the exportation of coal, of which she has only a limited production.

The calling of conferences through the governing board of the Pan-American Union, has been suggested.

DR. WILLIAM H. PLEASANTS DIES AT HOLLINS HOME

He Was Widely Known Throughout State as Educator and Mason.



DR. WILLIAM H. PLEASANTS.

ROANOKE, VA., November 26.—Dr. William H. Pleasants, for more than sixty years connected with Hollins College, died at his home near Hollins, Va., last night. He had been in declining health about a week, and during a greater part of that time had been confined to his room at Hollins. Funeral services will be in charge of the Masonic lodge with which Dr. Pleasants had been prominently associated for years. Death was due to a general breakdown coming with old age.

William H. Pleasants was probably the best known educator in Virginia during his time. He was born January 22, 1842, at an ancestral home near Richmond, and was educated at the University of Virginia, being a member of a class which produced many men who later became important factors in the life of the Old Dominion. He was associated with Professor John L. Williams, of Richmond, and Francis H. Smith, both warm friends of Dr. Pleasants.

Dr. Pleasants, in 1852, became associated with Dr. Charles L. Cooke in the development of Hollins College, and held the chair of natural philosophy until his retirement two years ago, except two years in which he was in charge of the Masonic lodge with which Dr. Pleasants had been prominently associated for years. Death was due to a general breakdown coming with old age.

Dr. Pleasants was a deep student of Masonry, and had held every office in the State Grand Lodge, serving two years as grand master. He was a member of Turner Lodge, at Hollins, his home lodge, and an honorary member of Pleasants Lodge, No. 63, of Roanoke, which was named in his honor. He was honored with the LL. D. degree by Washington and Lee University in 1907.

Mrs. Mary M. Pleasants, assistant instructor of Latin at Hollins, is the only surviving child. A son, Dr. H. B. Pleasants, died several years ago. He at one time practiced medicine in Roanoke. Other relatives live in Richmond, Baltimore and Philadelphia.

Lucien H. Cooke, of Roanoke, is a nephew. Dr. Pleasants was a man of splendid physique and up to a year or two ago he had enjoyed unusually good health throughout his life. He was married in the middle fifties to Mrs. Mary Ann Cooke, of Washington, who died many years ago.

lean Union has been widely discussed as an instrument for joint action by the nations of the two continents, and, if decided upon, probably would be held in Washington.

While high government officials would not discuss to-night any various suggestions that had been offered, saying they all were under consideration, there were intimations in some quarters that out of the numerous proposals some plan for the restoration of trade between the two Americas would be evolved by the American government in co-operation with the South American countries.

ROUT OF GERMANS AND AUSTRIANS MADE COMPLETE

(Continued From First Page.)

while Indian and British troops were busy on the shores of the Persian Gulf and throughout Africa. He said that the Indian government had announced its intention to continue to support the Indian contingents fighting in France and elsewhere.

ADVANTAGE REMAINS WITH RUSSIAN TROOPS

PETROGRAD, November 26.—The following official communication from general headquarters was issued to-day:

"In the battle of Lodz, which continues to develop, the advantage remains with our troops.

"The Germans are making strenuous efforts to facilitate the retreat of their troops, which, having penetrated to the direct line of the Silesia, are now retreating to the region of Strikow, under conditions very unfavorable for them.

"On the Austrian front our action continues to succeed. In the night of November 25, we took as many as 8,000 prisoners, including two regiments with their commanders and other officers."

BERLIN MAKES CLAIM TO SUCCESS IN POLAND

BERLIN (by wireless to London), November 26.—It is officially announced in Vienna that the fighting in Russian Poland continues. Twenty-nine thousand prisoners have been taken in this battle, as well as many machine guns and a quantity of war material.

DAY IS MARKED BY NO IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENT

PARIS, November 26.—The official French announcement given out in Paris this afternoon reads as follows:

"No important development marked the day of November 26. In the north the cannonading diminished in intensity, and no infantry attack was directed against our lines, which made slight advances at certain points.

"In the region of Arras there was a continuation of the bombardment on the town and its environs.

"On the Aisne river, the Germans attempted to deliver an attack on the village of Missy. This movement resulted in complete failure with considerable losses to the Germans.

"We have made some progress in the region to the west of Soissons.

"In the Argonne, in the Woëvre district, in Lorraine and in the Vosges, there is almost complete calm along the entire front line, which made slight advances at certain points.

"There has been a heavy fall of snow, particularly in the higher portions of the Vosges Mountains."

TWO THOUSAND RUSSIANS MASSACRED BY PERSIANS

LONDON, November 26.—Telegraphing from Amsterdam, the correspondent of the Reuter's Telegram Company says the Berlin Tageblatt has published a dispatch from Constantinople to the effect that 2,000 Russians had been massacred at Tabriz by Persians.

The British official press bureau, while assenting to the publication of the above dispatch, says it appears to be false and to have been spread under German instructions.

GERMANS REPORT ATTACK OF FRENCH REPULSED

BERLIN, November 26 (by wireless to London).—An official announcement given out in Berlin to-day is as follows:

"In the western arena of the war the situation remains unchanged. The French opened an attack on the region of St. Hilaire with strong forces. The strength of the French gradually dwindled, and the movement was finally repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy.

"We have made progress at Apremont."

COMPLETE CALM PREVAILS ON BELGIAN BATTLE LINE

PARIS, November 26.—The following official communication was issued to-night:

"In Belgium to-day complete calm prevailed. In the center there was cannonading, but no infantry attacks. There is nothing of importance to report from the Argonne.

"There was a small engagement to the east of Verdun."

OCCUPATION OF MACEDONIA BY BULGARIA DEMANDED

BERLIN, November 26 (by wireless).—Information given to the press to-day by the official press bureau includes the following:

"The Persian legation at Constantinople says Kurdish troops have surprised a Russian garrison, and killed 2,000 of them.

"A great mass meeting was held in Sofia to demand immediate occupation of Macedonia by the Bulgarian army. The interests of the Bulgarian cause here seek to maintain a friendly attitude towards Russia and Turkey, but make the destruction of Serbia and Greece an imperative necessity.

"M. Molokov, president of the committee for the improvement of economic conditions in Russia, says bankruptcy is epidemic in that country. The Golos Moskvy, of Moscow, says insolencies are creating a panic.

"Reports of a Pan-Islamic anti-British movement are confirmed by the Russian newspaper, 'Pravda,' which says the movement had its beginning in Afghanistan. The Porte says all Arabs fit for military service have declared their readiness for a holy war against the German empire in Belgium. The Berlin Kreuz Zeitung reports, intentionally spared King Albert's castle on account of its historical associations and its artistic value, though it was well known that Field Marshal French and his staff were staying there. After their retreat, the English bombarded the castle and destroyed it when the German staff was quartered there."

MANY APPLICATIONS FOR PASSPORTS REFUSED

WASHINGTON, November 26.—Many applications by naturalized Americans for passports to visit their native lands are being refused by the State Department. Officials require it to be clearly shown that the purpose of the applicant is to make only a short business visit, and that he has no intention to seek exemption from local obligations while abroad because of his American citizenship.

The issuance of passports to children born in this country of alien parents also is being closely supervised.

KITCHENER ANNOUNCES GREAT RUSSIAN VICTORY

Tells House of Lords Germans Have Suffered Their Heaviest Loss of War.

PRaises BRITISH SOLDIERS

Enemy Has Made No Advance Since Last Time He Addressed House. Says Time Will Come When England Will Require More Men.

LONDON, November 26.—The Russians have defeated the Germans with the heaviest loss as yet suffered.

"The Germans have made no advance since I last addressed this house," and the "British are in touch with Turkish forces thirty miles east of the Suez Canal," were the salient points of a speech made by Field Marshal Earl Kitchener in the House of Lords this afternoon.

Lord Kitchener paid tribute to the gallantry of the Belgian army and to King Albert. He said the allies' losses, though great, were slight compared with those of the enemy.

The Russians, he announced, have defeated the Germans, inflicting heavy losses than the latter ever suffered before.

Regarding recruiting, he said he had been asked for more men, and he was confident the men would answer. About 20,000 recruits are enlisting weekly, he reported.

"The time will come when we shall require many more, and I will then make it thoroughly well known," he said, "that the time will come when we shall require many more, and I will then make it thoroughly well known."

NO DEFINITE RESULT LIKELY FOR SEVERAL DAYS

That there has been terrific fighting in the north—fighting of such a character that no definite result is likely for some days—was indicated by unofficial reports which have reached Paris. As in all previous actions of importance, there is official silence as to the advanced stages of the combat. This is strategically important, as, if the information was given to the enemy, the movement was in progress it might be found available by the enemy and rebound to the disadvantage of its authors.

An official announcement was made during the afternoon that the Germans had made a desperate attempt during Wednesday to capture the village of Missy, on the River Aisne, but the attack was repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy, and as was a like effort on the part of the Kaiser's troops at a place east of Verdun.

TO FIGHTING FRENCH

Lord Kitchener spoke also of the splendid fighting qualities of the French troops.

"In the early days of November," he said, "no less than eleven army corps were attacking the British position. At this critical period the eighth division was despatched from England to join the forces in the field, and the valuable co-operation of our allies on the eastern front has been strengthened by British positions."

"On November 11 a supreme effort was made by the Germans. The Prussian Guard was ordered to force its way through our lines at all costs and to carry them by sheer weight of numbers. But this desperate attempt failed like its predecessors.

"Strong French reinforcements occurred, and a considerable portion of the British trenches in front of Ypres and with their front thus appreciably shortened, the British, who, for over fourteen days and nights never had left a trench rest, were enabled to enjoy a partial rest."

Several battalions of territorial, Lord Kitchener announced, had joined the British forces and had made themselves felt.

Lord Kitchener briefly touched on the Turkish intervention, and said the Russians were successfully advancing in the Caucasus, while an Indian expeditionary force had twice defeated the Turks at the head of the Persian Gulf, and were also in touch with a Turkish force thirty miles to the east of the Suez Canal.

CLAIMS THAT COLOMBIA HAS MAINTAINED NEUTRALITY

NEW YORK, November 26.—Colombia has maintained the strictest neutrality since the outbreak of the European war, and has made no effort to compel neutrality on the part of all foreigners in that country, Julio Betancourt, Colombian minister to the United States, declared to-day. He made this declaration in an official statement.

Mr. Betancourt said that if either England or France could prove violations of Colombia's neutrality by any persons or corporations in Colombia, and would present them at Bogota, he could guarantee that punishment would be meted out to the offenders.

Things in this connection, he said, one wireless station complained of now by the government consorship, but that, despite the government's efforts to maintain its neutrality, one of the belligerents had been detected in erecting a temporary wireless station somewhere along Colombia's long coast line on the Atlantic or Pacific.

ALLIES HAVE SILENCED GERMAN GUNS IN BELGIUM

Important Gains Are Made in Flanders, of Which Official Reports Say Little.

TERRIFIC FIGHTING IN NORTH

New Offensive Movement Has Been Launched to Force Kaiser's Troops Back Behind Their Own Frontier. Decision Unlikely for Some Days.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.]
PARIS, November 26.—The German guns in Belgium have been silenced, for the moment at least.

Important gains were made by the allies in the Flanders theatre during the day of yesterday. So important were they to the new offensive movement being launched by the allies to destroy the invading army or drive it from Belgium that the French War Office deemed it best in its official announcement of this afternoon to withhold the location of their advances. The official statement simply stated that "in the north the cannonading diminished in intensity and no infantry attack was directed against our lines, which made slight advances at certain points."

The official statement issued from Bordeaux to-night follows this up with the terse statement that "complete calm prevails in Belgium."

INVADING ARMY SMASHED AND REMNANTS PURSUED

German Plank Has Been Cut and Russians Are Well in the Rear.

Like Maddened Wildcats, Czar's Troops Turn on Enemy and Achieve Crowning Victory of Campaign in Poland.

BY GRANVILLE FORTESCUE.
PETROGRAD, November 26.—Disaster once more has overtaken the Germans in Poland. Their second army of invasion is smashed. Not only has their flank been cut, but the Russians are all in the rear of the German army.

The battle of Koluschi is the crowning victory of the campaign in Poland. What is left of the German army is still being pursued, surrounded by a wall of Russians and in terror of the steel of the Cossacks. The enemy is fighting with the desperation of despair to regain his own frontier.

When the final cost is counted, Koluschi will be found a counted blow to German hopes than either Lemberg or the San.

Koluschi, which is about twenty miles directly east of Lodz, and is a junction of three railroads whereby troops might reach the Vistula valley, was of vital importance to the Germans. In order to anticipate a counter attack, they made a demonstration against Lodz.

This effort only infuriated the Russians who, bailed for the moment of their prey over the Silesian border, turned to face the foe on the new quarter.

It has been an axiom among military authorities that the Russians cannot take the offensive. But that axiom is right here. They took the offensive like maddened wild cats, and they fought rings around the Germans. Admitting their numerical superiority, their victory is none the less brilliant considering the difficulties involved in their change of front. The undoing of the German was their daring. A Russian numbers. You cannot disregard numbers when the opposing troops are as well armed as you are.

NO DAMAGE IS DONE IN AUSTRIAN FORTRESS

AMSTERDAM, November 26 (via London).—A Budapest dispatch says aviators returning from the Austrian fortress of Przemyel declare the Russian bombardment has not done the slightest damage to the town. The defenders of the fortress are reported to be continually repulsing the Russians.

The fortress has provisions for a year, the airman assert, and the garrison is in excellent spirits.

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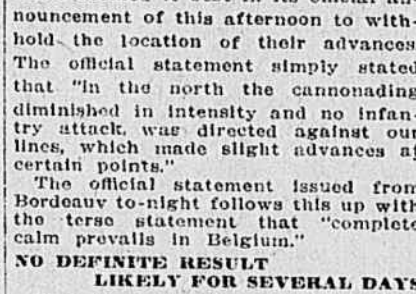
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